SECRET

## ROUTING AND RECORD SILLET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. "Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

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## EYES ONLY

13 August 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

VIA

: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT

PRESENTATE. Debriefing of LAURENCE SILLENCE and KENNETH T. OFFEN re LCFANGLED Recon #2.

- 1. IAURENCE SILLENCE and KENNEIN T. OFFEN, Captain and Chief Engineer, respectively, of the ICFANNIED during Recon #2, were debriefed by Chief, Western Hemisphere Division and designated WH personnel on 6, 10 and 11 August 1953. Essential facts presented verbally and by written report are suggestized as follows:
  - a. Prior to sailing, all repair work previously planned was completed and necessary stores and equipment put aboard.
  - b. The ICFARGIED sailed from \_\_\_\_\_at 0648 on 25 July 1953. At the time of sailing seven of the eight engines were in operation and an average speed of 5.88 knots was made on the first day's run. During the morning one engine failed as a result of a broken spline shaft and both bilge pumps became inoperative through shaft failure. Auxiliary gasoline pumps were used thereafter.
  - c. On 26 July a second engine gave out due to overheating. This reduced the average speed to 1:.87 knots. A strong ME wind and sea set in and for the following six days seasickness was prevalent.
  - d. On 27 July Identity 1 was reached at 1410. A party was put ashore and a thorough recommaissance completed by 1800. Motion pictures and stills are available at headquarters. After completing engine maintenance, anchor was weighed at 2200 and a course set for Identity 2.
  - e. On 28 July it became apparent that engine failures and consequent loss of power had seriously affected the ICFANGLED's navigability. The shallow draught vessel riding high in the water was markedly affected by driving wind and sea. Morning sum sights revealed that the ship had been driven well to the west and north of her desired position. Consequently, course was altered toward Identity 2, but at 1630 a third engine went out as a result of clutch failure. Since the weather was growing still heavier, it was decided to head for Identity 3, approximately 65 miles to the north, in the hope of completing that





recommissance, effecting repairs in the lee of the island, and then recommoitering Identity 2 southbound.

- f. On 29 July a fourth engine developed excessive vibration and was kept on a standby basis. The effort to reach Identity 3 was continued until 1630 but the vessel no longer had power to beat to eastward against the weather. When this had been definitely proven, a course was set to the southward in the hope of reaching Identity 2 before the ship became completely unmanageable.
- g. By the morning of 30 July the LCFAMGLED had made 30 miles to the southerly and had been blown 40 miles to the westerly. Winds were at gale force and waves were up to 15 feet high. At 1900 a fifth engine went out and the vessel was no longer under control. Since a strong possibility existed of being blown onto a reef or the coast of Ricaragua, permission was requested by radio to scuttle and have the error rescued by FRM scaplane. Darkness and heavy seas precluded the use of a FRM and other ships in the area were elected.
- h. On 31 July at 0930 the U.S. Navy destroyer Pervis, ID 709, came alongside and the executive officer boarded the ICFANDED. In answer to his questions regarding identity he was referred to Goeo Solo Naval Base. The ID 709 was replaced on the scene by the ID 706, Gainard. Engineers from the Gainard verified that repairs to the ICFANDED could not be made at sea and at 1630 took har in tow. However, the tow line had been made fast to the ICFANDED's anchor chain and this broke. It was then decided to scuttle and transfer the crew to the Gainard but, when an effort was made to lower the lifeboat, the davit broke away and fell into the sea. Since the boat was floating free, had some personal luggage aboard, and could not be recovered, it was sunk by rifle fire as a security measure. Orders were now received not to scuttle, The Gainard left at 1915 but returned on Navy orders at 2245.
- i. On 1 August the suxiliary pumps broke down and a bucket brigade was necessarily organized. By 1340 the Gainard had succeeded in getting a line aboard and took the ICFANHED in tow. Since the engines were now vibrating dangerously, increasing leakage, and threatening to throw a connecting rod, they were shut down. Under tow by the DD 706 the ICFARELED proceeded toward
- j. On 2 August the salvage tug Recovery, ARS 43, took over the tow.
  - k. On 3 August the LCFANGLED was brought in and docked at 2320.



- 1. Pollowing return to port there was NO interrogation by local or Neval authorities.
- 2. KERNETH T. OFFEN feels that there is virtually no possibility that sabotage caused the breakdown of the LOFANGLED.
- 3. Both SILLENCE and OFFEN consider crew performance and esprit to have been excellent despite adverse circumstances.
- 4. SHIRNCE and OFFEN agree that in point of overall condition the LCFANNED is too far gone to be economically repairable.

WM/JCK/pw Distribution: Orig. & 2 - Addressee ec: CWM J. C. KING CVM



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Identity 2	Ī	]
Identity 3		J

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